



THERMAL INSULATION
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
7 Kirby Plaza, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. 10549
914/241-2284



MINUTES of the SPRING MEETING

April 29, 1975

Atlanta, GA.

The Meeting was called to order at 6:00 P.M. by President J.P.Kern with the following in attendance:

Babcock & Wilcox	L.Long T.R.Tate
Carborundum Co.	J.Orsini
Certain-Teed Products Corp.	S. Jeckovitch
Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc.	L.D.Graves H.Stephenson
Forty-Eight Insulations, Inc.	V.von Schlegell W.S.Rodger C.A.McEvoy
Johns-Manville Corp.	R.E.Naylor W.Kinsella
Keene Corp.	R.B.Martin
Owens-Corning Fiberglas	J.P.Kern Dr. J.L.Kenzen J.F.Vyverberg
RockWool Manufacturing Co.	E.F.Cusick, Jr.
U.S.Gypsum Co.	M.M.Wilson M.R.Holton
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft	J.Boyer
TIMA	J.M.Barnhart C.L.Sheckler

APPROVAL of MINUTES

A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the Minutes of the Meeting of October 16, 1974, be approved as bulletined by the Association office.

REPORT of HEALTH-SAFETY and MEDICAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

Chairman C.L.Sheckler reported as follows:

1. Work Practices - Calspan (NIOSH)

I talked to Andy Pifer, Calspan on Monday, 4-28-75. He advised me that the 1st draft of the Work Practices for Fibrous Glass and Mineral Wool would be ready within the next two weeks. The Document is prepared on the basis for meeting a nuisance dust level. Andy indicated they found no data or information to warrant practices other than for nuisance dust. The TIMA criteria document was the primary source of information for the Calspan document. Andy requested TIMA to review the 1st draft and make comments. It will be sent to me. NIOSH will receive a copy simultaneously, however, being a first draft, it is subject to changes. Again, Andy was extremely cooperative and friendly in his approach.

2. "Environment" Article by Montagues' re: Fibrous Glass.

After this article appeared, we immediately went to work and analysed the content. The authors reviewed the greater part of all medical-scientific papers available in order to choose excerpts that appeared to be adverse to fibrous glass. It was a very clever and deceiving paper. We took each of their statements, traced them back to the original paper and prepared, in question and answer form, response to the Montague adverse statements. These question and answer responses were provided to the member companies for their use in the field.

3. Chilton, Wisconsin - State Regency School System - Air Duct Problem.

A problem of installation of air duct in a new school in the Chilton district arose as the result of the attorney for the Board, an environmentalist opposed the installation on the basis of a health hazard to the children. The attorney, Mr. Lutz, had contacted both Dr. Selikoff and NIOSH and had replies regarding the use of F.G. next to the air stream. Mr. Dennis Meyer a J-M Sales, and I went to see Mr. A.W. Larson,

President of the Board and an officer of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards for the State. The Board had also sought advice from other outside sources including the U. of Wisconsin. The results of our efforts were gratifying inasmuch as their final decision was to proceed with the original plans for using F.G. on the basis that it presented no significant problem.

4. Montgomery and Prince George Counties, Maryland - School Board Problems W/F.G. Air Duct Material.

The Chief Mechanical Engineer of the region had issued a memo eliminating the use of F.G. duct insulation next to the air stream throughout the school systems. His order was based on the school board's concern that the material presented a health hazard. There had been considerable adverse information brought before the board including the type data presented by the asbestos workers on other occasions. Also, we were informed that a Mrs. Maxwell, who has a suit pending against FPG re: fibrous glass, had been very vocal to members of the board. Mr. R. Galloway, J-M and I went to see Mr. C.O. Smeak, the mechanical engineer who issued the order. We reviewed all of our TMA health data, and after considerable discussion Mr. Smeak agreed to install F.G. duct in the Deerfield Run Elementary School under construction. His decision was made on the basis that the installation would be personally supervised to assure proper application. He would not rescind his order but would give this job as a trial installation. The final contract was given to Wallmark Sheet Metal using CSG products. Bill Pitkin was advised of the situation.

5. Roswell Park Cancer Hospital, Buffalo - Air Duct Problem

I was advised through Bob Maylor and Brian Rayle, J-M, that the hospital and the N.Y. State Board were going to replace F.G. duct board w/sheet metal on the basis of a health hazard. A hospital biologist, after being in contact w/ Dr. Selikoff, created the problem by advising the hospital administrator, the N.Y. Board and other hospital authorities that there was a serious problem w/ fibrous glass. After discussion with Mr. Jerry Schofield, the hospital administrator, and presenting our TMA health data, Mr. Schofield confronted the biologist w/ our papers. She conducted some research on the insulation material and concluded it was over 3 microns in diameter and therefore did not present a respirable problem. Mr. Schofield

advised me there would be no changes in the air transmission system material and the F.G. would remain inasmuch as it presented no health problems.

5. Allen vs. J-M - Paintsville, Ky. law suit alleging damages to the health of Mrs. Allen as the result of F.G. in home air duct system.

The alleged damages by the plaintiff in this action were \$2,500,00. The trial was held in Paintsville and involved five full days of testimony. At the end of the 5th day the jury handed down a verdict for the defendant. No damages, what so ever, were allowed. Dr. Gross, Dr. Chalak, Dr. Cain, did an outstanding job as witnesses.

6. Maxwell vs. PPG - Baltimore City, MD. - law suit alleging damages to health from home air duct systems - alleges damages for over \$2,500,000. on 12 counts.

This is the party referred to by Mr. Smeak of the Prince George School Board district. This case is presently pending. We have offered our help and have been discussing the matter w/ Mr. Dick Louffler, PPG and their attorney Mr. Strain.

7. Dr. Gross Publication - "The Biologic Categorization of Inhaled F.G. Dust".

Dr. Gross has completed a paper reviewing his and other work compiled on F.G. to date. The paper has been submitted to the Archives of Environmental Health for Publication. This article should help dispell misinformation appearing in the press.

8. Revision of TIMA Green Booklet - Health Aspects of Fibrous Glass in Air Transmission Systems for Building Construction.

The revision is complete, has been reviewed by the committees and is now in the final stage of typing for the printer. It will be given to Jack next week for printing and publication prior to June 1, 1975.

9. IHF Revision of Medical Bulletin No. 13-68
 "A Report on Health Aspects of Fibrous Glass".

The bulletin has been completely revised and re-written by Dr. Konzen, W. Gubar and myself. It has been reviewed by the committee and is in its final form for the IHF printer. It will be entitled "Current Status of Health Aspects of Fibrous Glass (an annotated bibliography) Medical Series Bulletin No. 19-75. It should be published by June.

10. Bayliss (NIOSH) Epidermiological Study paper - Newark CCF Cohort - Presented at the N.Y. Academy of Science.

Dr. Konzen and I have been working jointly on this matter. Mr. Bayliss's paper as presented at the NYAS meeting was damaging to the F.G. industry and created considerable concern. The NIOSH data, in my opinion, and after consultation w/ Dr. Chase and Dr. Enterline, was based on scanty and incomplete information designed especially to reach an intentional conclusion. As one of the consultants put it "When the analysis is suggested by the data, the results become distorted". After careful and thorough review of this entire matter, my recommendation as chairman of the Safety and Health Committee, is as follows:

- a) Konzen and Sheckler (possibly others) go to see NIOSH, Dr. Wagner, Bayliss, Dement or others. Express our concern and displeasure at the way the Bayliss material was prepared and presented. Stress both the input re: health problems, also the economic impact on the industry concerned w/ "fine" fiber. Consider taking a representative from labor with us. Although the inference of risk was on "fine" fiber, it did have effect on all products.
- b) Request NIOSH, who has the data available to complete the study via an acceptable method, to do that in a specified time limit.
- c) If NIOSH refuses or stalls, request their data (computer & microfilm & records) and offer to do the work ourselves under the supervision of Dr. Enterline.
- d) If NIOSH refuses the data, take one of two courses of action, or both, collect the data ourselves and/or a court order to force them to provide us with "our" data.

- e) Enterline has agreed he will take on the project (Newark Pilot Plant) and give it priority. He also agreed to publish "his" results in a critically reviewed Scientific Journal.
- f) Give priority to the Newark matter over the current total study, if necessary. Konzen & Sheckler to personally follow-up every step.

Our suggested action is based on the premise that there was no lung cancer problem causally related to occupational exposure in the Newark Pilot Plant.

At the same time as discussing the Bayliss problem w/ NIOSH, also discuss the Dement letter to Mr. Lutz re: Chilton School problem. This is all related to the overall attitude of NIOSH regarding fibrous glass.

- 11. Meeting with Dr. Konzen and Dr. Guthe of CIRE/EURIMA, in Toledo regarding areas of correlation and cooperation w/ medical-scientific studies.

This was an enlightening and productive meeting. Dr. Guthe's immediate concern is to get help w/ fiber samples and establishing a world fibrous glass experimental fiber bank. In exchange, the European Committee would consider taking on responsibilities for certain animal studies agreed to by both parties. Konzen, Barnhart and Sheckler were appointed as a committee to work w/ the European groups and it is my recommendation that we give serious consideration to this request.

- 12. Meeting with NICA government committee.
I met with the Executive Director and the government committee to advise them of the status of the Calspan work practices document, also on the TMA health research program.

- 13. Industrial Hygiene Engineering Survey by Dr. Morton Corn - TMA health research program.
This phase of the program is progressing satisfactorily. Dr. Corn has surveyed 5 of the 21 plants originally scheduled plus 1 field location. These include J-M Alexandria, OCF-Ashton, CSG-Shellbyville, Eagle Richer-Joplin and J-M-Waterville; plus Boeing Aircraft-Seattle.

We have USG-Birmingham and OCF-Santa Clara scheduled for May. J-M-Parkersburg and OCF-Huntingdon for June. CSG-Kansas City and OCF-Kansas City for July. OCF-Newark for Sept. We will also be working some field studies into this schedule.

In addition to the locations (21) originally scheduled for surveys, we will also be surveying Carborundum-Niagara Falls and Babcock & Wilcox-Augusta to evaluate ceramic fibers. This will be done after the original work is completed and will be handled separately w/ the U. of P.

14. Epidemiological Study by Dr. Enterline-Extraction of Records.

We have now completed the extraction of records from 7 of the 21 locations originally scheduled. These include J-M-Alexandria, OCF-Ashton, OCF-Huntingdon, OCF-Kansas City, OCF-Santa Clara, J-M-Parkersburg and CSG-Shelbyville. The Shelbyville records, however, are not complete pending receipt of records for that location from NIOSH. These have been requested numerous times by several individuals and are not forthcoming. We have now processed and forwarded approximately 7500 records for Dr. Enterline.

15. Presentation and/or Publication of Information by U. of P. on Interim Basis - Presentation by Dr. Corn to the AHA Meeting, June 1-6, 1975.

Dr. Corn wishes to make presentations of two papers at subject meeting in June. He has provided us w/ the abstracts. The papers are not written as yet. A policy decision is required re: this type of interim reporting to outside groups. Some member companies have taken exception to this procedure and the matter should be clarified. (See abstracts attached)

ABSTRACT

AIRBORNE FIBER CONCENTRATIONS IN MINERAL WOOL FACILITIES

by

Morton Corn, Ph. D. and Yehia Hammad, Sc. D.

Department of Occupational Health
Graduate School of Public Health
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15261

Concentrations of airborne fibers in mineral wool production facilities are reported for the first time. Personal and area (fixed sampler location), full shift air samples were collected in two different plants producing mineral wool. Samples were collected on pre-weighed Millipore Type AA Membrane filters. After sampling, a portion of the filter was evaluated by phase contrast optical microscopy after reweighing the filter. The remainder of the filter was subjected to low temperature ashing prior to preparation for electron microscopic evaluation.

Sampling and analytical methods are described in detail and results, expressed as total weight concentration of airborne dust and airborne fiber concentrations are discussed in relation to fiber concentrations in urban atmospheres and in manufacturing facilities producing other fibrous materials. The distributions of airborne fiber diameters and lengths are also presented.

ABSTRACT

EFFECTS OF MILLING ON THE DIAMETERS AND LENGTHS OF FIBROUS
GLASS AND ASBESTOS FIBERS

by

Joao Assuncao and Morton Corn, Ph.D.

Department of Occupational Health
Graduate School of Public Health

University of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15261

Previous investigations have revealed the large disparity between airborne concentrations of respirable fibrous glass and asbestos fibers in their respective manufacturing facilities. Because these results were believed to be associated with the breakage characteristics of these materials, a laboratory study was performed to determine the changes in size distributions of fiber diameters and lengths with progressive ball milling of fibrous glass superfine fibers and chrysotile asbestos fibers.

Results indicated progressive decrease in lengths of fibrous glass fibers with increased milling; there was little change in fiber diameter size distribution. Chrysotile fiber diameters and lengths decreased with progressive milling.

Methodology and results are discussed in detail, the latter in relation to field observations of airborne fiber concentrations.

16. Industrial Engineering Surveys of Field Locations by Dr. Corn.

I requested information concerning field study locations that Mort Corn might survey in order to provide exposure data for installers, fabricators, and users of various products. OCF is the only response received to date. Would each of you please review the request and advise me if you can help. My letter was dated 2.3.75 to J-M, OCF, CSG, and USG.

Chairman Dr. J.L.Konzen reported as follows:

1. Current Research Projects

a. Epidemiological Mortality Study - Dr. Enterline

At the present time this study is progressing well. It consists of three phases:

Phase 1 - the abstraction of records at the plant with review by Mr. Sheckler in his office for completeness;

Phase 1 - forwarding to Dr. Enterline so he can determine whether the individual is alive or dead;

Phase 3 - consists of analyzing the information to determine if there is a health effect from occupational exposure to the manufacture of man-made mineral fibers.

This is a three-year study and is expected to be completed in 1977.

b. Industrial Hygiene Sampling Study - Dr. Corn

This study is also progressing smoothly. The three index plants consist of one mineral fiber, one textile fibrous glass and one wool-type fibrous glass. These plants have been sampled.

Additionally, the aircraft insulation fabrication operation at Boeing Company has also been sampled.

The methodology for sampling and analysis has been completely worked out. The further field sampling is progressing rapidly.

The reports have been reviewed in detail with Dr. Corn and minor changes in the format have been suggested. Dr. Corn has accepted these suggestions.

c. Special Fiber Production for Animal Studies

Dr. Leineweber is now capable of producing uniform fibers in the diameters of 1.5, 3 and 6 microns with lengths of 5, 10, 30, 60, 100 and 200 microns. Dr. Leineweber will produce 10 milligrams of each of these specific length and diameter samples so they can be used in implantation studies.

Dr. Leineweber also feels he can produce fiber averaging 0.7 microns in diameter with a spread from 0.4 to 1.0 micron by more laborious separation technique.

2. European Medical Research Board C.I.R.F./Eurima

This Board, composed of six scientists and four members of line management, was created jointly by C.I.R.F./Eurima in order to study the health effects of man-made mineral fibers in Europe.

The Secretary of the Board, Dr. Thorstein Gutho, met with Mr. Sheckler and myself on April 22 to explore areas of joint coordination and cooperation in the areas of research. It was agreed that cooperation and coordination in the areas of animal research work, industrial hygiene sampling and analysis methodology, and the manufacture index fiber with the possible creation of a standard reference bank of fibers were reasonable areas for cooperation.

To date, the Europeans have developed an outline for international medical research on man-made mineral fibers to include epidemiological mortality/morbidity studies, industrial hygiene sampling and animal research work.

3. Further Animal Research Work

Further animal research work would be carried out under the sponsorship of TIMA. The research work must stand a most critical review and must answer points not completely covered to date in animal research work.

In October, TIMA will hold a workshop to consider further animal research required in the area of man-made mineral fibers.

The purpose is to define the type of animal studies necessary to further delineate the health effects of man-made mineral fibers. It is expected that at this workshop a protocol will be drawn up outlining these studies.

It will require approximately twenty-five experts who will be drawn internationally from academia, industry and government. They will define such parameters as routes and methods of administration, dose, fiber geometry, animal pathology, numbers of animals required for statistical significance, end points of the studies and other pertinent information.

The Medical and Scientific Committee participation will be limited to those members who will be scheduled to have an active role.

The budget requirements for these studies cannot be defined at this time. Subsequent to the seminar we will prepare a schedule and proposed budget.

4. Recent Epidemiological Mortality Studies

- a. The Health of Retired Fibrous Glass Workers-
Dr. Enterline (Archives of Environmental Health,
Vol. 50, March 1975).

This study demonstrated no increased risk from respiratory cancer as a result of being

exposed to the manufacture of fibrous glass. The author did note a slight increase in chronic bronchitis but did not consider it significant.

- b. NIOSH Mortality Study of the Newark, Ohio, Fibrous Glass Workers (Verbal presentation, NIOSH Symposium, June 1974)

This study reported no increased risk from respiratory cancer in fibrous glass manufacturing workers. It did indicate a slight increase in non-malignant respiratory deaths, although subsequently it was noted that half of the individuals in this non-malignant respiratory disease category had previous exposure to coal mining or silica occupations.

- c. Mortality Patterns Among Fibrous Glass Production Workers (Bayliss, Conference on Occupational Carcinogenesis, March 24-28, 1975)

This paper was essentially the same presentation given at the NIOSH fibrous glass symposium with the exception that it was noted that four of the sixteen respiratory tract cancers were in an area of potential fine fiber exposure. The author did not claim that this was proof that fine diameter fibrous glass was carcinogenic. He suggested that additional analysis was necessary. Subsequent evaluation by consultant epidemiologists suggests that this part of the presentation was highly premature and inappropriately analyzed.

This matter will be followed up with NIOSH in order to indicate our concern and clarify the questions raised.

A motion was made by R.E.Naylor, seconded by L.D.Graves, and passed to accept the Health-Safety and Medical-Scientific Committee reports.

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman W. Kinsella reported as follows:

I assumed the Chairmanship of the Traffic Committee in December 1974. Since then the following major activities were considered by the Traffic Committee:

Southwestern Lines Rate Increase

The railroads are making another attempt to increase selectively the carload rates on insulating material from, to, and within the Southwestern Territory. In November 1974, a proposal was filed to cancel the present 16,000 pound and 24,000 pound rates and concurrently establish a new 24,000 pound rate level reflecting increases ranging from 10% to 55%.

A public hearing scheduled for December 4th was postponed and our Traffic Committee held a meeting in St. Louis on December 17th to jointly review the proposal and plan a unified protest position. On January 14th, a Committee meeting was held in St. Louis to review our position and presentation for that afternoon's public hearing before the Southwestern Rail Carriers. I presented a statement in behalf of TIMA strongly objecting to the proposed increase and requesting the application be withdrawn and cancelled. A copy of the TIMA statement is submitted as a part of this report. Subsequent to the hearing the Southwestern Lines considered the subject at their March and April meetings and postponed further action until their June 2nd meeting.

It is the consensus of the TIMA Traffic Committee that action by the carriers will not be considered until sometime in the fall. At that time, if it becomes necessary, we will consider a counter proposal of approximately 5% on movements within and between the Western and Southwestern areas from zero to 700 miles.

Joint Industry Traffic Committee

A proposal has been submitted to the Board of Directors and members of TIMA concerning the formulation of a joint traffic committee of the following associations:

Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association
 Insulation Board and Wallboard Traffic League
 National Mineral Wool Insulation Association
 Thermal Insulation Manufacturers Association

The membership of these various industry association represent a significant part of the building material industry. It is recommended that a cooperative effort by these associations would have a considerable influence in presenting the building material industry's interest to the rail carriers.

If approved, each association would appoint a representative to the new committee. This group would meet with various railroad executives or executive committees to gain favorable consideration for our industry prior to the filing of any general rate increase or other transportation matters.

I support the formation of a joint industry traffic executive committee and encourage TIMA's full participation in the activities.

General Rate Increases

The nation's railroads were authorized in Ex Parte 310-A to increase freight rates by 7%. This general rate increase is scheduled to become effective April 27th. The Interstate Commerce Commission exempted certain commodities including most insulating materials from the rate increase. However, on April 17th the Rail Carriers requested the I.C.C. to reconsider its decision, remove the exemptions and allow the increase to apply. As of this report, the Commission has not acted on the railroad request.

The Eastern and Western Railroads are planning to file an additional rate increase of more than 5% to become effective as soon as possible. This is likely to be the first of a two-stage proposal, with a second increase of 2 or 2.5% to go into effect October 1st.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM P. KINSELLA, CHAIRMAN
THERMAL INSULATION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
SOUTHWESTERN FREIGHT BUREAU
GENERAL FREIGHT COMMITTEE

St. Louis, Missouri

January 14, 1975

SWL - APPLICATION A-111-134

Gentlemen:

My name is William P. Kinsella, Traffic Manager-Rail, Johns-Manville Corporation, Denver, Colorado. I am appearing here as Chairman of the Traffic Committee of the Thermal Insulation Manufacturers Association, herein after referred to as TIMA. This organization represents the nations's leading manufacturers of insulating material in the United States. A list of the members is attached.

We are appearing here to oppose application A-111-134 which seeks to increase the carload rates on insulating material from, to and within Southwestern Territory. This application proposes to cancel the present 16,000 and 24,000 pound rates and establish a new rate level reflecting increases ranging from 10% to 55%.

TIMA members are amazed by this latest attempt of the Southwestern carriers to again single out insulating material for an outrageous increase. It is less than a year since we strongly objected and sought suspension of your previous application A-111-83 seeking a 15% increase. That proposal was justly suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in I&S Docket 8934 and publication subsequently withdrawn when carriers failed to submit justification for the then proposed 15% increase. The need for that proposal was never substantiated to TIMA members or the Interstate Commerce Commission, yet you are now attempting to cancel the existing insulating material rates and establish a new scale reflecting increases ranging from 10% to 55%.

It was disclosed in the I&S Proceeding on the presious application that as of January 1974, the rate levels on insulating materials within the Western District were 174% of what they were in 1966 while unit cost had risen to only 123% and average revenue per ton mile increased to only 131%. The general Ex Parte increases since that proceeding would further elevate our rate levels to 198% at X-305-A and 212% at the proposed X-310 level. Insulating materials

have been subjected to the highest rate increases in every Ex Parte Tariff filed since 1966. They far exceed the increases experienced in unit cost and average revenue per ton mile during the same period. Based on these facts, it is unreasonable to impose a selective increase on insulating material and not on all traffic generally.

The Commission's investigation determined that the rates on insulating material at the then X-295 level were compensatory and more remunerative than the average traffic handled by the rail carriers. The cost study revealed that the average revenue/cost ratio for insulating material movements in all rate territories was 141% and no territory showed a loss in handling this traffic. The ratio for average traffic is only 123% as developed in the latest ICC study. The evidence proves that insulating material is not deficit traffic being handled at a loss. In fact, it is more profitable than the average traffic handled by the railroads.

In addition to the favorable carload cost by territory and the maximum application of the various general Ex Parte increases, we believe the existing rate levels are compensatory for several other reasons: Insulating material is a low value commodity and transportation claims are negligible. The traffic does not require specialized equipment or handling and shipments are made in general service box car equipment. Surely, the cost to handle this traffic is well below the average cost figures used in our comparisons.

Furthermore, the proposed increase is extremely inflationary and comes at a most inopportune time when the building industry is hit hardest by the declining economy. The depressed housing industry for the first time since 1966 is below one million housing starts and the rate of permits indicate a lower rate of starts in the next few months. Each of our member companies are experiencing production declines, manufacturing shutdowns and personnel lay-offs. In addition, the downward business trend has created high inventory levels and any action to increase our rail transportation costs can only result in a further decline of the rails participation in our insulating material movements.

The administration has stressed the necessity for a greater use of insulating material to conserve natural energy resources. The proposed increase will discourage the use of insulating material which is the prime commodity used in conserving energy for heating and cooling. Perhaps, favorable rate consideration should be given this critical product in the conservation of energy.

The cumulative general rate increase during 1974 was 22% and will be increased to 31% by Ex Parte 310. Any additional increase in our transportation cost will mean expansion of motor carrier service areas especially on movements of less than 600 miles. This action by TIMA members with plant locations within the affected rate territories will force expanded motor carrier service by other TIMA members who presently ship rail into this area. Long haul rail movements will be severely curtailed and possibly eliminated.

Our carload traffic is primarily interplant or plant to warehouse shipments and distributor movements for subsequent truck delivery to the ultimate destination which is the job or construction site. The transportation cost between rail distributed and direct truck delivery has been narrowed by general availability of 45 foot motor carrier equipment, additional expense of rail car preparation, increased loading and unloading costs, slower transit time, and accelerating pace of railroad rate increases. The proposed increase will make truck shipments the common rather than the premium mode of transportation and will certainly increase various TIMA members ever expanding private carriage operations.

In the past several years there has been a constant deterioration of rail participation in our movements of insulating material. Approval of this proposal can only result in a further diversion of business to motor carriers or private carriage, with little chance of the railroads recapturing lost business.

It was substantiated in the recent ICC investigation that the present rate levels and minimum weights on insulating material are justified and compensatory. Therefore, we strongly oppose this application seeking a general intra and inter territorial rate increase and cancellation of existing minimums and respectfully request the application be withdrawn and cancelled.

THERMAL INSULATION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Roster of Members

CALSILITE CORPORATION	Cherry Hills, New Jersey
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION	Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
EAGLE PITCHER INDUSTRIES, INC.	Joplin, Missouri
FIBREBOARD CORPORATION	San Francisco, California
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION	Denver, Colorado
KEENE CORPORATION	Princeton, New Jersey
OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION	Toledo, Ohio
PITTSBURGH-CORNING CORPORATION	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
PPG INDUSTRIES	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
ROCKWOOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Leeds, Alabama
U. S. GYPSUM COMPANY	Chicago, Illinois

REPORT of COMMERCIAL-MECHANICAL and POWER & PROCESS SYSTEMS COMMITTEE

In the absence of the Chairmen, J.M. Barnhart read the report as follows:

I Thermal Insulation Industry Council (meets monthly in Washington, D.C.)

- A. A filmograph about the mechanical insulation industry is now in production and is expected for completion by June 15th 1975. Each segment of the council, labor, contractors and manufacturers are supporting equal at the cost of \$5,000 each. The objective is to use this sales tool to sell our industry to the media, financial community, owners and government. It is not designed for engineers.
- B. Industrial Insulation Assessment and Design Manual. Request for bids have been sent out by the FEA and are back. York Research and Hittman and Associates are in contention. This project is the federal government's effort to update and get involved in ECCH. We expect greater thicknesses to come out in this manual which TIMA members plan to adopt as the new ECCH. We also expect that the Department of Commerce and FEA will promote the manual to the major energy consuming industries via seminars, etc., and TIMA's help. The estimated completion is the 1st quarter 1976.

II. Advertising - Currently our ads promote the sale of the ECCH I manual in MICA Outlook and Heating Pipe and Air Conditioning. Our budget is low, \$5M, and the program is in an exploratory basis due to the budget. This area is planned to be expanded in the power and process area and resinulation markets.

III. Promotions and Public Relations

A. Liaison with Federal Energy Administration:

- 1. Participation in industrial energy conservation seminars. TIMA has been invited to conduct the

the insulation portion of a series of seminars to be held throughout the U.S. The committees will be asked to approve production of a slide presentation for this purpose. A new TIMA study and manual, "ECON for Existing Industrial Facilities", also will be used.

2. The new reinsulation study is expected to be adaptable as a supplement to a Department of Commerce-FEA manual, "Energy Conservation Program Guide for Industry and Commerce". We have been asked to prepare a supplement of this nature for government review and government publication.
 3. We have supplied data to the FEA as the basis for a forecast of energy savings in 1985 from process insulations.
 4. We provided 500 copies of the ECON brochure to the Department of Commerce for distribution at government-sponsored workshops. Copies also were provided for distribution at FEA meetings on energy conservation in commercial buildings.
- B. "ECON for Existing Industrial Facilities" has been drafted for committee approval. In addition to FEA use, it will be suited for general promotion of reinsulation by TIMA and the member companies.
- C. It is planned that the slide presentation referred to above will be suitable for use by utility companies (we have had several requests for a presentation of this nature), at meetings of the American Institute of Plant Engineers, and by TIMA members in sales presentations.
- D. Case history articles published:
1. Reinsulation of piping and boilers in Lefrak-operated apartment buildings. Published in Building Operating Management, January.

2. Insulation of steam lines in Tube Turns plant of Chemetron Corporation. Foundry magazine, April
- E. Case history article accepted: A story about insulation of piping at Sheppard Pratt Hospital, Baltimore. To be published in June or July issue of Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning.
- F. Case histories in preparation:
1. A version of the Tube Turns article for HICA Outlook.
 2. A version of Tube Turns for Precision Metal magazine.
 3. Midway Junior College, Versailles, KY.
 4. Preliminary work on a story about an energy conservation study for the Coating Division of Celanese Corporation. Also a case history.
 5. A version of the Sheppard Pratt story for a hospital magazine.
 6. Preliminary work on a story about Russel Mills, a textile plant.
- G. A mailing of TIMA materials to utility magazines resulted in requests for quantity copies of ECON brochure and Plant Engineering magazine reprint from 26 utilities. Four utilities also asked that a company representative call on them to provide additional information. These visits were made by member companies acting for the association.
- H. Two stories have been released about the new California requirements for insulation of hot water piping in all residential structures, including hotels and motels.
- I. ECON brochure distributed at Presidents' Association briefing session on energy. The Presidents' Association is part of the American Management Association.

AIR HANDLING SYSTEMS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman R.E.Naylor reported in accordance with the Minutes of the Meeting December 16, 17, 1974.

PRE-ENGINEERED SYSTEMS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman J.P.Kern reported as follows:

The TIMA FEB Insulation Standard was revised to reflect current energy costs and re-issued in January of this year with thickness recommendations of 2" to 4" for gas heating and 5" for electric air conditioning.

As a result of ASHRAE 90P and the many state and local activities on energy conservation legislation, the Metal Building Manufacturer's Association has formed and funded a committee on energy conservation composed of top executives from Butler, Armco, Varco-Pruden, etc., to determine how to comply with the proposed standards. This committee has contacted Pete Hays and John Kern and requested TIMA's assistance in this program. We will be discussing this further at our next TIMA FEB Committee meeting on May 13, 1975, as this presents a tremendous opportunity for us, as insulation suppliers, and will certainly add impetus to our up-grade thickness program.

MEMBERSHIP

W.S.Rodger will represent Forty-Eight Insulations on the Board of Directors.

NEXT MEETING

The Annual Meeting will be held at the O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Ill., October 2, 1975.